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## WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON FINANCE. PROBABILITY THAT HE WILL SIGN THE SKNATE CURRENCY BILL-HIS OPINION OF ITS PRO-VISIONS-HE FAVORS A RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS AND SUGGESTS A PLAN.

INV TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The Senate Currency bill, which passed the House yesterday and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law, had not reached the Executive Mansion at 1:30 this afternoon, and had not, therefore, been formally considered by the President. Gen. Grant has, however, watched the progress of the bill through both Houses of Congress, and in conversation to-day was able to speak as intelligently about it as though he had the engrossed bill before him. The President said that this bill was not such a measure as he wished Congress to pass, but it was gathered from the general tone of his conversation that, after consultation with the Cabinet, he would, without doubt, sign it. The demonstration by the Controller of the Currency, that the Scott amendment would work a temporary contraction of the currency in circulation, if strictly enforced, seemed to be accepted by the President, and though he presumed that its provisions might not be very acceptable to the banks, he thought its effect would be salutary, because it would strengthen the country banks and those in the redemption cities, and render them better able to meet any sudden demands that might be made upon them, particularly in times of financial excitement or panic. He will favor any wise measure that will make the banks more stable and tend to increase public confidence

In respect to that portion of the bill that fixes the amount of legal-tender circulation at \$400,000,000 the President has not a very great concern. He has heretofore considered the \$44,000,000 as a part of the existing legal circulation and that it was held in reserve to meet emergencies. About \$26,000,000 of it have been used in this way, so that but \$18,000,000 now remain to be put out. The provision that money previously sanctioned by law and already constructively in circulation may be issued can hardly, he thinks, be termed inflation, provided the Secretary of the Treasury retains the power again to withdraw the \$25,000,000 already out and hold it in for use in another crisis. If it is proposed to put out the remaining \$18,000,000 and keep it permanently ont, that the President would consider as inflation. The President repeated to-day, what he has before said, that he is opposed to any step backward from the policy of gradually approaching specie resumption, and still believes in the policy of rigidly applying every available dollar to the reduction of the National debt.

President Grant thinks that the House bill lacks one very essential feature—a provision for specie resumption. His plan would be to require the National bank notes to be redeemed at the Treasury in legal-tenders, with a further provision for ultimate redemption in specie. To effect this, he would require the banks to contribute to a redemption fund, one-half of the coin received as interest on their bonds, deposited as security for their circulation. This would amount to about \$10,000,000 a year. He would have the Government also contribute its share to this fund, or about \$15,000,000 a year. In three years this fund would amount to \$75,000,000, and this, he thought, with the specie in the Treasury which has, during his Administration, averaged about \$90,000,009, would be a sufficient coin basis on which both the Government and the banks might venture to resume. The President thinks that at present the financial department of the Government is too much under the control of the banks, which, if left to their own motion, would never resume. He thinks that his plan would work no hardship to the banks.

The friends of Mr. Kelley's Intro-convertible Bond bill are confident that it could now be got through the House of they could get it in a position where a majority vote would pass it. In order to get it in such a position, however, it must be reported by a committee and both of the financial committees have rejected it. The knowledge that the bill has no chance in the Senate, will probably deter its advocates from making any determined effort to get action on it in the House.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS.

FINAL HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TAX-PAYERS AND OFFICE-HOLDERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- A final bearing was given by the House Judiciary Committee this morning to the South Carolina tax-payers' delegation and to the committee of office-holders sent here to deny their statements. State Treasurer Cardoza appeared on behalf of the latter, and stated that the expenditures of the Government per capita of the population did not exceed that of many Northern States. He referred to the repudiation of \$6,000,000 of the State debt as if it were a highly creditable action, and asserted that the errors of the past were

being rapidly corrected by the present authorities. The Hon. Thos. Y. Simons addressed the Committee on behalf of the tax-payers and of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of South Carolina. He stated that the memorialists had no interest, immediate or femote, direct or indirect, avowed or secret, other than to be relieved from the frauds, op pression, and misrule which, under the false pretense of a republican form of government, had reduced that unhappy commonwealth to the alternative of immediate and absolute redemption or of confiscation of property and exile These grievances were without a parallel in the annals of civilization, and such as would not be tolerated for a moment in any of the Free States of the North. While the average values for taxation before the war were over \$500 000,000, they now amounted, at an excessive valuation, to only \$150,000,000. The annual average of taxation for State purposes had increased from \$400,000 to over \$2,500,000. The State debt had been enlarged from \$5,000,000 to over \$16,000,000, and perhaps \$22,000,000. Under the process of confiscation, 268,523 acres of land and 309 buildings had been forfeited to the State in one year from inability to pay the enormous taxation. The sums thus raised had been devoted to spoliation and plunder. He alluded to the catalogue of railroad frauds, furniture frauds, land commission frauds, election frauds, sinking fund commission frauds, and pay certificate

It was evident that the voting population of the State, that which wields the political power, is in the hands of the non-tax-payers, constituting a large and fixed majority, who are banded together and persistently refuse to the tax-payers a fair reprecontation for the protection of their property and interests; that the people who pay the taxes have substantially no voice in levying or expending them; that those who levy and expend the taxes peither contribute them nor feel the weight of them; that there exists on the part of those in authority a combination to confiscate property under the pretense of taxation, and deliberately misappropriate the enormous sums thus raised; that owing to this conspiracy and their supreme control over the various departments of the local government there was no mode of redress by peaceful agencies within the limits of the State. The condition of things in South Carolina was exceptional and abnormal. It had never arisen in any other commonwealth, since the advent of the American Union. The republican form of government, as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution and guarinteed by its fourth article, did not exist in the State. The power of Congress was invoked because those who conspired together against right deluded their misemided followers, by professing to have a

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

charter for their misrule and corruption, under the sanction of Congress, the Executive, and the Administration. He closed with an earnest appeal for a committee to investigate, whereby the true situation of affairs in South Carolina might be made known to the whole country, and it might be ascertained whether this conspiracy and combination, fatal to the welfare of every section, exists; and that a remedy commensurate with the evils might

THE SANBORN JOBBERY. AN ADDITIONAL STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SAWYER-HE REPLIES TO AND CRITICISES SO LICITOR BANFIELD'S TESTIMONY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 15.—The session of the Ways and Means Committee to-day was a very stupid one, and nothing of importance was elicited regarding the Sanborn matter that was not already known. Assistant Secretary Sawyer was present with a manuseript speech, which he read to the Committee, thus avoiding, doubtless, some of the troublesome side questions which are occasionally asked by Mr. Beek. Mr. Sawyer's statement was in a frank, goodtempered tone, and while he spoke earnestly he was nevertheless more patient and less venomons than previously. He confined himself very closely to the statements made by Solicitor Banfield, for it was to deny Mr. Banfield's statements that he came before the Committee. He made a specific and general denial of the correctness of all of Mr. Banfield's evidence that related unfavorably to himself, and that was about all there was in the Assistant Secretary's statement to-day. He did, however, make a very good point on Mr. Banfield, by quoting a portion of a sentence from each of the letters signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Richardson, and himself, directing Supervisors, Collectors, and other officers, to assist Sanborn and his men. He said the bad grammar in the letters, the same errors appearing in each, showed that they must have been prepared by the same hand; that they all bore the initials of Mr. Baufield; and that he (Mr. Sawyer) never saw the letter bearing his name until after it was signed. Mr. Sawyer argued to show that Mr. Banfield was properly in charge of all matters relating to the contracts, and that he had general management of the business. Mr. Sawyer had no doubt that the compensation paid Sanborn by the contracts was too liberal. It will be remembered that Mr. Coughlin offered to collect the legacy and succession taxes for 15 per cent, but his letter was never answered. Sanborn, a few days before, had obtained a contract for 50 per cent. The Secretary reserved the right to cancel a contract at pleasure, and although he could save the Government 35 per cent, he did not even answer Mr. Coughlin's letter. Mr. Sawyer's state ment contained little that was new and was wholly onfined to a review of the previous testimony of Mr. Banfield.

H. Leipold, who is at the head of what is known as the independent treasury, made explanations regarding the failure of the Department to send all the papers called for by the Committee, the effect of which was to show that the Sanborn papers were scattered all over the Department, and that a very defective system of bookkeeping is practiced in the

Supervisor Tutton of Philadelphia made a statement of some length with reference to contracts in that city, and showed that he had collected threequarters of a million of dollars of the class of claims which Sanborn collects, and that he (Tutton) had done this in the regular line of his duty. In his district, at least, there was no use for Sanborn and Kelsey. Had Simmons in Boston, and Hawley in New-York, followed their duty as closely as Mr. Tutton, Sanborn and his harpies would have fared badly instead of pocketing over a quarter of a millien of dellars of Government money.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT-MR. SAWYER'S STATEMENT IN REPLY TO SOLICITOR BANFIELD-EVIDENCE REGARDING THE WITHHOLDING OF DOCUMENTS

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, April 15 .- Assistant Secretary Sawyer of the Treasury Department appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. His attention having been called to the statement last made by sitor of the Treasury, to the Committee. he had sought this opportunity to make a few comments upon that statement. He did this in justice to himself, for there seems to be some discrepancies of statement between them. They were matters due to the imperfections of memory, but he was quite certain that in every case in which he made a statement, he was substantially correct. Mr. Banfield, he said, testified as follows:

correct. Mr. Banfield, he said, testified as follows:

I will say further, that I never have prepared any paper, be it a contract, or be it a letter, involving the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, except by his direction, either written or verbal, or by the direction of his assistant. It is impossible that I should do so in the nature and course of the business, unless it can be shown that I am a usurper of the powers of the Department, which I think I am not. Every one of these letters have been prepared in that way, and of course I have, from time to time, prepared a great many letters that bear the signatures of the Secretary. That is inevitable in the course of business there; but I never know what letter he wants written antil he tells me what he wants, and then it is prepared as best I can to meet is views.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer, after further quoting

from Mr. Banfield's testimony, said: In the first place Mr. Banfield had not read my te In the first place Mr. Banfield had not read my testimony as it was given, or he would not have made the statement in the way in which he has. I did not say that in the Summer I had any conversation with him about a letter to Dr. Presbrey. I certainly do not remember having had any conversation with Mr. Banfield or Dr. Presbrey about such a letter in July, 1873. If it was called to my attention, I certainly did not understand then, as I did on a later occasion, the relations, or rather want of relations, which Dr. Presbrey had with the Government. There is nothing mandatory in the letter. It is simply a request; but yet it is as a request which I should not have thought proper to make if it had been explained to me that Dr. Presbrey was simply an agent of Mr. Sanborn and not an agent of the Government. I am convinced, therefore, that if Mr. Banfield is right in saying that it was called to my attention, it must have been in a cursory manner, and that I signed the letter because it bore the eneck of the Solicitor, whom I supposed to be possessed of a knowledge of facts which justified it. I did not know until a very recent period that Dr. Presbrey was an agent of Mr. Sanborn, though I did know long since that he had been in the employ of the Government as a Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

In this connection Mr. Sawyer called attention to

In this connection Mr. Sawyer called attention to the internal evidence that the letters of introduction to supervisors and collectors of internal revenue given by Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson, and this one of July 21, 1873, signed by Mr. Sawyer, have a common origin. There was no question whatever that the letter of Oct. 15, 1873, purporting to be signed by Mr. Richardson, was written in the Solicitor's office, for it bore his check; and the letter of July 21, 1873, also bears his check. In further review of the evidence of Mr. Banfield, Mr.

Sawyer said:

I never gave an opinion nor heid an opinion that the act of 1876 could fairly bear a construction which would authorize (such a contract as Mr. Kelsey sought and finally obtained under the latter law. I never asked Mr. Banfield to give it a construction broad enough to cover it. The only foundation for such a statement on the part of Mr. Banfield is the fact that Mr. Kelsey made a suggestion that a reading of the act was possible by which such a construction could be given to it as to include cases not in the Blates lately in insurrection. I am not prepared to state that I did not say there ought to be a law under which taxes not accessible by the ordinary means of collection could be reached when withheld by powerful corporations from the Government. Sawyer said:

Mr. Sawyer further quoted and commented on the tea timony of Mr. Banfield, refuting the position of the Solicitor. He said the general tendency and effect of the Solicitor's recent statements before the Committee are to convey the impression that the duties of the Solicitor in reference to contracts were scarcely more than clerical; that everything that was done by the Solicitor was directed from the Secretary's office, and that very little was left to the judgment, discretion, or direction of the Solicitor. Now if this be the view held in the Solicitor's office, it differs entirely from this be the view held the view held in the Secretary's office. In the office of the Secretary it is understood and admitted that the question whether a contract shall be made with any individual under this law is one which the Secretary alone can decide, and it is altogether probable that the Solicitor would consult, and has con-

sulted with the Secretary, as to the general terms of the

contract. But it is also understood that when that question is decided, the making of the contract, the carrying out of all correspondence in reference to it, and the modes of doing business under it, with the exception of the receipts of the meney arising from the collections, are committed to the Solicitor as an agent of the Secretary, for this purpose. The Solicitor is the person whose advice the Secretary would take on all matters connected with said contracts subsequent to their being made. If any question should arise as to the interpretation of the contract, or as to the propriety of any action done under it, the Solicitor would be the person whose opinion and whose counsel the Secretary would seek, and has sought. He would not seek such counsel if he regarded the Solicitor simply as a clerk. He has in no instance been so regarded, but as a competent, sagacious lawyer, conversant with the provisions of the law itself, and with the relations of the Secretary to it, and able to give advice and

direction in its administration.

The Secretary becomes responsible for every act dene by himself in its administration, and for every docunent which he signs in connection with that administration. Such is unquestionably technically the fact. The law imposes upon him, and not upon the Solicitor. ts administration, and so does the law impose upon the Secretary the execution and administration of a great variety of matters pertaining to different branches of the public service, in every one of which, were he to do personally all that the law imposes upon him he would occupy his whole time. The law contemplates that he shall use the brains and the hands of other persons. He therefore makes divisions in his office, to each one of which certain duties are assigned, and the head of each division takes personal charge of the matter pertaining to his own branch of the service. So, in the case of these contracts; to the Solicitor has been committed the drawing of the contracts and the general management of the work done under them; and whatever he has done has been supposed, in the Secretary's office, to be done not blindly, and in a perfunctory manner, but intelligently, with his eyes open to the manner, but intemperately, when the responsibilities the Secretary would assume by the adoption of his acts; and "I judge," Mr. Sawyer says, "from the character of Mr. Banfield's first istatement before the Committee, that the Solicitor in his acts concurred with the view which I say is held in the Secre-

During the examination which followed, Mr. Sawyer, in response to a question, said the compensa Sanborn and others was too liberal, when Mr. Niblack of the Committee remarked that the whole amount of noney collected under the special or extraordinary contracts did not compensate for the scandal which had thereby been brought on the Government, the character of which should not depend on money alone.

Mr. Leopold of the Treasury Department made a state-ment giving his recollection of the circumstances under which copies of two letters addressed to Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, dated Feb. 3, 1873, and Oct. 15, 1873, signed by Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson, respectively, printed on page 4 of part 2, executive document 132, were omitted from the first lot of papers transmitted to the House of Representatives. Supervisor Fulton, for the District of Pennsylvania. Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey and the District of Columbia, made a statement showing that Kelsey, Clarke and others had called at his office, showing the authority of the Treasury for their collection of legacy and succession taxes. The statement further showed that Mr. Fulton was at that time properly discharging the functions of his office, all the cases presented by the special agents being of record in his office.

## THE DISTRICT INQUIRY.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY REGARDING THE PAVING CONTRACTS-MORE ABOUT THE INTEREST OF GEN. GARFIELD AND MR. PARSONS-THE EVI-DENCE OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The Committee to investigate the affairs of the District, though it secured some very interesting testimony, made very httle progress in its search after the \$97,000 paid by De Golyer & McClellan, in 1872, for influence in ting a contract to lay wood pavement in this city. After the death of Mr. De Golyer, one of the partners of the firm, Judge C. E. Jenkins of Chicago bought a half interest in the contract, and assumed his share of the responsibilities. Into this gentleman's hands fell all the letters and dispatches sent by Chittenden, the agent of the firm, to his principals, while he was in Washington seeking to secure the contract, and he had these papers in Washington about the time the present investigation began. When asked to produce these papers to-day, he informed the Committee that he had destroyed being printed in the newspapers, as he knew they would be, if they were in existence when the Committee reached this branch of the inquiry. He said tions against public men that he had learned Chittenden would not swear to if he was brought before the Committee. Mr. Jenkins denied that there was anything in the letters that in any way reflected upon the conduct of the Board of Public Works or any member of Congress. The only reference that was made in them to any member of the Board of Public Works was to Gov. Cooke. Chittenden seemed to rely principally upon the influence of William S. Huntington for his hope of success in securing the contract. After Mr. Huntington died he was, for a time, quite despondent, but at length wrote a letter in which he intimated that Gov. Cooke had taken Huntington's place as his friend.

Judge Jenkins preferred not to testify further in relation to the contents of the letters and dispatches, as Chittenden, the author of them, had been summoned. His idea was that Chittenden, when he wrote the letters, was "stuffing" De Golyer and McClellan. During the afternoon se sion of the Committee Judge Jenkins testified that in one of the letters referred to, written about May 30, Chittenden remarked that Col. Parsons had returned, and continued in a very jubilant strain that he had secured a very great influence in their favor -very great indeed-Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who, he added, held the purse of the Government, and through whose hand appropriations for District improvements must come. From this testimony it appears that while according to Col. Parsons, Gen. Garfield was actually imployed to prepare an argument in favor of the De Golyer wood pavement patent, and received for his services \$5,000, Mr. Chittenden was representing to his principals that Gen. Garfield's influence was of

value to them in an entirely different form. Judge Jenkins further testified during the afternoon session that after he went from Washington to Chicago, in January last, he concluded to ascertain from Chittenden what was done with the \$97,000 that De Golyer and McClellan paid for the contract. After considerable difficulty he learned from Chittenden that he had paid \$15,000 to Col. Parsons and \$10,000 to the Rev. Mr. Brown. He afterward admitted that he had given his own note to Mr. Brown for \$8,000 of the money. Chittenden would not tell anything about the \$72,000 in notes, except that he gave them to Col. Kirtland, who had sold them to Ira Holmes of Chicago. Judge Jenkins said that he believed that both Mr. De Golyer and Mr. McClellan had been magnetized by Chittenden, and that Col. Kirtland, who was a professional lobbyist, had

'fooled" Chittenden. Mr. Harrington, counsel for the District Government, again examined Mr. Gibson, correspondent of The New-York Sun, to-day. Producing a copy of The San, three or four months old, he undertook to ask him about the authorship of it. Mr. Gibson was informed that he need not answer the question, and Mr. Harrington that he must confine his questions to matters of fact. The latter said that the witness had made a long series of attacks on the Board, and had either told the truth or lied. If he had told the truth the Board wanted the world to know it; if he had lied, the Board desired that the world should know that also. He then asked the witness if he knew that any members of Congress were interested in contracts. Mr. Gibson replied that he knew of

ALBANY.

BICKERING LEGISLATORS.

A FEUD OVER THE SUPPLY BILL-SENATE DEBATE UPON IT-THE RIVALRY BETWEEN SENATOR WOOD AND ASSEMBLYMAN BATCHELLER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 15 .- The Supply bill was the special order in the Senate this morning, and occupied the whole session. About one-third of the bill was read through, and, with the exception of an additional appropriation of \$1,500 to the State library, and \$1,500 to the law library at Kingston, no changes of importance were made.

A bitter contest is anticipated between the Senate and Assembly before all the items in this bill are settled. The Ways and Means Committee were taking credit to themselves for having reported the 'cleanest" bill that has come from that Committee for many years, when, to their astonishment, the Chairman of the Finance Committee steps in with his pruning knife and lops off about \$750,000, or nearly one-third of the aggregate amount of the bill. If this large deduction is to be credited to the wiser economy of D. P. Wood, the inference might be drawn that Gen. Batcheller was to that extent wasteful or extravagant; and since the two Chairmen are both anxious for a little political capital in this matter, the antagonism between them has taken a personal turn.

Gen. Batcheller accuses Senator Wood of "discourtesy" in striking out items that were reported from the Ways and Means Committee without notice to the Chairman of that Committee or any intimation of what he intended to do. He has therefore got to work to detect the little " steals" that have been inserted in the bill by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and, among others, has discovered an item of \$4,500 for the benefit of Mr. Wood's law partner, under cover of counsel fees in certain canal proceedings. Utica also came in for an appropriation to repair a dilapidated armory which Gen. Batcheller claims is utterly useless, and Anburn gets a similar " plum."

In a word, the Chairman of Ways and Means avers that the deductions from the bill as it passed the Assembly are mainly large amounts appropriated for public purposes, like the \$500,000 taken off the Capitel appropriation, and the \$50,000 for the Saratoga monument, while, in lieu thereof, the Senate Committee has added a large number of small items of a private and personal character, which really give the bill a more "unclean" aspect than it had when it left the Assembly. Between the personal rivalries and jealousies of the two Chairmen, the prospect is that the Supply bill will occupy a large portion of the time of both Houses for the next two weeks, and will finally go to the Governor in about as unsavory a condition as most of its predecessors.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL MUNICIPAL BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE CAPI-

TOL COMMISSIONERS IN DANGER-A THREATENED ERIE INVESTIGATION-ALBANY NOTES. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

ALBANY, April 15 .- The Assembly spent the morning session in the third reading of bills, of which about forty yet remain on the calendar waiting for a chance to pass. Among those passed this morning was the "Compulsory Education" bill, which has occupied so much of the time of the House and which secured 68 vetes in its favor. On motion of Mr. Deane, the bill for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York was sent to the Judiciary Committee for inquiry into the validity of certain legal objections that have been urged against it. Eastman's Rapid Transit bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening. The bill for repaying Fifth-ave., for which petitions have been sent here purporting to represent \$500,000.000, still remains in the hands of the Committee on Cities. The bill proposes to repaye the avenue with a patent payer. ment like that laid down a year or two since opposite the Worth Monument, and the Committee give as an ex cuse for not reporting it that the city has so often been swindled by patent pavements that they are afraid to impose another upon the tax-payers. The estimated cost of the pavement is \$450,000, all of which it is proposed by thebill to levy upon the city.

Mr. Miller of Herkimer introduced a bill abolishing the Capitol Commission, the Commission for the construction of the Buffalo Asylum for the Insanc, together with the Hudson River Asylum Commission, and putting the entire control of the erection of these structures them, with copies that he had caused into the hands of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, to be made, to prevent them from and Controller. The bill is looked upon as the first step toward changing the Capitol Commission only—a measure which the interests of the "party" are said to demand.

Near the close of the morning session Assemblyman Melvin of Kings offered a preamble and resolutions set-ting forth that the recent "strike" on the Eris Railroad arose from the inability of the Company to pay their employes, and calling for a select committee of five to investigate the financial condition of the Company and the truth of the charges made by Dunan against its management. On several occasions during the last six weeks printed circulars have been distributed around the Capitel, similar in tenor to Melvin's resolutions, but no one has been found to present them to the House until to-day. Whatever foundation they may have, it is not deemed practicable at this late stage of the session to conduct a thorough investigation into the charges and report the facts to the Legislature; and, therefore, there is little prospect of Meivin's resolutions being

LATER.—Both Houses adjourned early this evening attend a reception given to Speaker Husted by Col. Speacer, on the completion of the hundredth day of the session. Among those present were Gov. Dix, Chief-Justice Church, Judge Folger, and a majority of the State officers, Senators, and members of the Assembly. The Assembly Commerce and Navigation Committee will report favorably the bill giving to the Presidents of the Irish and German Societies equal powers in the distribution of patronage with the other Commissioners of

The Brooklyn Bridge bill was up for a hearing this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Co and Navigation, when John Kelly and John H. Strahan spoke in favor of the amended bill, and said that Mayor

spoke in favor of the amended bill, and said that Mayor Havemeyer did not truly represent the people of New-York City in opposing the same.

The Senate "progressed" the Supply bill this evening after discussing a few items, and made it the special order acain for to-morrow. Among the arrivals at the capital in the last 24 hours are the Averill, Gen. Alex. Harvey, Col. Fred. Seaver, Alderman McCafferty, ex-Assembly men Flanningan, Campbell, and Selon Santh; Deputy Commissioner Barker, Sheridan Shook, Grand Sachem Kelly, Hugh Hastings, Thos. E., Stewart, Gen. John Coebrane, Gen. Hughes, B. F. Field, John R. Fellows, A. Disbecker, John Bryan, Coi. E. B. Lansing, Frank Abbott, and others.

An informal conference of leading Liberal Republicans was held instevening to discuss the political situation. Reports from various parts of the State represented that the masses were ripe for an independent peoples's movement outside of all existing party organizations.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

In the new Capitol investigation to-day, it was shown that only 319 barrels of cement were unaccounted for instead of 2,000, as heretofore reported.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. ROUTINE BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES-AN ERIE IN-VESTIGATION PROPOSED.

SENATE ... ALBANY, April 15, 1874. Bills were reported as follows: By Mr. Tobey-Favorably; to provide for the incorpo

By Mr. Tobey-Favorably, to provide for the incorporation of life and fire insurance companies.

By Mr. Robertson-Favorably, legalizing the claims of John M. Tracy of New-York for supplies furnished the jail.

By Mr. Robertson-Favorably, to punish persons personating members of the police force in the several cities of the State.

The Supply bill was taken up as the special order. On

motion of Mr. Kino 1150 was indeed for the State Law Library. Progress was then reported.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed a number of notaries public for the western part of the State; and Allen Monroe and Elias W. Leavenworth of Syracuse, trustees of the State Asylum for Idiots, for a term of eight years from Dec. 31, 1873.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

The concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to Article VIII. of the Constitution.

To secure to children the benefits of elementary education—by a vote of 68 to 35.

To regulate the sale of poisons.

To amend the not to revise the general act relating to

public instruction. It authorizes county judges to audit

The bill to authorize judges of county courts to ap point stenographers for their courts was rejected.
On motion of Mr. C. S. SPENCER, the Eastman Rapid Transit bill was made the special order for to-morrow

Mr. W. MILLER introduced a bill providing for s Building Commission, to consist of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Controller, who shall have control of the construction of the new Capitol and other State buildings. The Commission shall appoint a supervising architect, who shall be directly responsible to them, and struction of the new Capitol and other buildings.

Mr. COUGHLIN introduced a bill creating a Streetseaning Commission for the City of New-York, to consist of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Health, or such three persons as the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York shall se lect, and providing that said Commission shall divide the city into districts and dispose of the work of cleaning the city by contract to the lowest bidder. This bill is founded upon the report of the Committee on Cities relative to street-cleaning.

Mr. MELVIN offered the following:

Mr. Mr.Lvin offered the following:

Whereas, The late strike on the Eric Railway arose from the inability of the Company to pay their employes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five he appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement made by Dunan that flettious entries were made in the books of the Company for the purpose of showing a better condition of its thomces than actually existed, and also to make a thorough examination of the funancial condition of the Company.

make a thorough of the Company. The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the collowing bills, which were ordered to a third reading: Authorizing the Forty-accond and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company to extend their tracks. Authorizing the Hudson Tunnel Company to construct a railroad underground in the City of New-York and under the Hudson River to the State of New-Jersey.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

DAWES'S SUPPORTERS RALLYING-THE HOAR COM-PROMISE REJECTED-ADAMS'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, April 15 .- The Dawes forces have been again railied to-day, and Mr. Dawes's vote was carried up to 92, only five less than the highest number he has ever received. This was preceded by a decided rejection of the proposition of the Hoar Conference Committee. This rejection was contained in an able and from the Dawes faction drawn up by Charles Hale. In this it is claimed that in every vote in the Joint Conven tion Mr. Dawes has led, and that the twelfth ballot showed him to be the choice of the Republicans of the Legislature. The twelfth ballot was that on which three Bank's men temporarily went to Dawes, returning the next day, and with their aid it really gave Dawes five votes less than a majority of the Republicaus. The communication concludes with an offer on the part of the Dawes men to go into a conference, but declines to withdraw Dawes's name until a majority of such con ference shall declare against him. The Hoar men refuse to listen to this proposition, and

will enter no conference while Dawes is yet a candidate. They brought their vote up to 50 in the slugle ballot had to-day, which was an increase of 25 over yesterday, but is 23 less than their highest number. None of their men have gone over to Dawes. Charles Francis Adams takes the most of them, and received 28 votes. Banks is at his old figure. The Dawes men seem now determined to prevent the election of any Rapublican other than Mr. Dawes, and it looks very much as if no Republican would be elected. It is in the power of their opponents to checkmate them in their factious course by voting for Mr. Adams. As the case now stands he has a better chance of an election than any of the other candidates. The vote in his favor yesterday was nearly all Republican, and with such votes as the Democrats could give him, this would bring him within 30 votes of an election, which is considerably nearer than Mr. Dawes has ever been. He is quite likely to gain still more from the Republicans hereafter.

THE TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Boston, April 15.-The 29th ballot for United States Senator was taken this morning with the

lowing result:			
20th.	28th.	27th.	2011
Number of votes 267	240	253	265
Necessary to a choice, 134	121	130	133
Dawes 92	69	71	73
Hoar 59	34	37	36
Curtis 71	62	63	67
Adams 28	87	28	24
Banks 7	8	13	12
Washburn 5	20	22	13
Sanford	2	. 5	8
Whittier 1	2	2	2
Scattering	6	13	19
diourned until to-morrow.			

THE ATTITUDE OF DAWES'S SUPPORTERS AS STATED

BY THEMSELVES. Boston, April 15 .- The friends of Mr. Dawes.

through their committee, on the subject of a conference with the friends of Judge Hoar with a view to breaking the dead-lock on the Senatorship, say :

the dead-lock on the Senatorship, say:

White readily agreeing to the surgestion that we should unite with other members of the Republican party in a Conference for the purpose of comparing opinions and harmonizing the visws of all, the supporters of Mr. Dawes are not authorized to withdraw his name, as it is of their own free will and not at his bidding that they have hitherto given him their votes. Speaking in their name, we are not aware of any reason. his name, as it is of their ewn free will and not at his bidding that they have intheir to given him their votes. Speaking in their name, we are not aware of any reason why we should abandon that one of the persons litherto voted for, whom we believe to be most fit; who, upon the first and overy succeeding vote in the joint assembly has received a larger number of votes than any other person; who has thus received the plurality in 28 successive votes already had, a larger number we believe than has ever been necessary to effect a choice in any previous Senatorial contest in this Common wealth; who in each of the successive votes lacked fewer of the number necessary to a choice than at the first, until at the hundredth vote in joint Assembly he proved, as we believe, an allowance being made for the known preferences of the few members then absent, to be the choice of a clear majority of the whole number of members elected as Republicans to the present Legislature. To abandon Mr. Dawes under such circumstances in compliance with the request of another whose vote has never been as large as it was at the beginning, and which has diminished from day to day until if has become less than half the vote thrown by the Democrats, and maintained by them for their candidate with almost unvarying constancy, would certainly be contrary to usage and establish a procedent entirely subversive of all party organization.

THE WHARTON CASE.

DOCTORS' OPINIONS ON THE VALUE OF EXPERT TES-TIMONY.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, April 15 .- In a convention of physicians from the entire State held in this city to-day,

the medico-chemical aspects of the famous Wharton poisoning case came up for discussion. It will be remembered that Mrs. Wharton, a lady of high social position in this city, was charged with causing the death of Gen. Ketchum, and with an attempt upon the life of a Mr. Van Ness, by the use of strychnia and arsenic. Her trial on the first charge lasted 48 days, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. For the attempt to poison, the trial occupied 26 days, and on this accusation In both cases the issue turned upon the trustworthi-

ness of medical expert testimony. For the medical chemical features the defense procured the services of two emment medical men of Philadelphia, and the State was fortified with the opinions of a number of experts of Baltimore. The scientific deductions from the different points of view appeared to the public, in many instances, irreconcilable, and the controversy that arese between the different colleges which the gentlemen represent has extended to the medical profession generally of the respective cities. Dr. Gaylor of London, author of a (standard work on toxicology, was applied to by an expert for the defense, and, his decision being adverse to the views of the Baltimore experts, it was determined to-day that his decision must have been based on false premises. and is not authoritative. This action will doubtless revive the controversy between the doctors in all its bitterness.

A BUEL IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15 .- A duel was fought to-day at Toulme, near Bay St. Louis, Miss., between Wallace Wood and A. J. Bachemin. The weapons were dueling pistols and the distance 12 paces. Bachemin was shot through the thigh at the first fire. Wood was unburt. It is reported that the entire party, all of whom are from New-Oricans, were arrested by the Mississippi authorities. The party included several newspaper re-

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BODY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE, ARRIVAL AT SOUTHAMPTON AND RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR-PREPARATION FOR THE FUNERAL CERE-

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1874.

The steamship Malwa, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here at 6} o'clock this morning. People congregated in large numbers along the route of the funeral procession, merchants closed their stores, and flags were placed at half-

The body was disembarked at 11 o'clock, formally received by the Mayor, and escorted to the railway station, whence it was to be conveyed to London. During the passage of the procession minute guns were fired and the bells of the city tolled. The multitude of spectators who lined the route of the procession was immense, and the scene was very im

LONDON, Wednesday, April 15, 1874. The train bearing the body of Dr. Livingstone arrived at London at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were few spectators at the depot. The body was transferred to a hearse, and followed by a line of carriages to the Geographical Society's Rooms,

Sir William Ferguson, Sergeant-Surgeon to tho Queen, has examined and identified the body of Dr. Livingstone.

where the coffin was deposited to await the final ob-

EXPLOSION IN AN ENGLISH COAL MINE. FIFTY-THREE PERSONS KILLED AT DUKINFIELD-A

HUNDRED MEN RESCUED. LONDON, Wednesday, April 15, 1874 A shocking explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Dukinfield, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. A large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Dispatches from Ashton-under-Lyne say that 46

bodies have been recovered from the mine. One hundred men who were left in the mine aliva after the accident have been safely rescued. There is intense excitement at Dukinfield. The

explosion was caused by the use of naked lights. LATER.-Dispatches from Ashton-under-Lyne this evening report that 53 persons were killed by the colliery explosion at Dukeinfield, and 50 bodies have been recovered.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16-5:30 a. m Of the men taken alive from the Dukinfield mine, twenty are badly injured. Many of the bodies of the dead which have been recovered aregso badly rautilated as to be unrecog-

THE CASE OF MR. DOCKERY. A NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED-ARCHBISHOP LLORENTE SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT-OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 15 .- A dispatch from Havana says the Judge-Advocate of the court-martial before which Mr. Dockery, formerly Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fig., is being tried, demands that the sentence of death be limposed. The papers in the case have been submitted to Captain-General Concha, and strong efforts have been made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment.4

Captain-General Concha has suppressed the Juan Palomo and banished Juan Ortega, its editor, to Spain. The Gacera, however, says that the paper has only been

suspended during a month.

The Supreme Court of Spain upholds Archbishor Liorento against the Pope and ex-Captain-General Jovellar, and condemns Obers, the Pope's acting Arch-bishop, to imprisonment or banishment from the island. HAVANA, April 15.-The Spanish authorities report officially that 2,000 insurgent infantry and 300 cavalry attacked a Spanish fortified encampment at Arteaga-several times on the 7th instant and retired at night. Ex-Captain-General Jovellar and ex-Intendente Villa-

mil sailed for Spain to-day. CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA. ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI CONVICTED AND BEN-TENCED TO DISMISSAL FROM HIS SEE,

BERLIN, Wednesday, April 15, 1874. The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen, for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws, resulted in conviction, and he has been sentenced, in conta maciam, to dismissal from his See. No appear from the judgment will be allowed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ITS CLOSURE THREATENED BY M. DE LESSEPS. LONDON, Wednesday, April 15, 1874.

Owing to what he regards as the unfavorable action of the International Commission in regard to toils on tonnage through the Sucz Canal, M. de Lesseps threatens to diamiss his pilots and extinguish the lights in the lighthouses, thus virtually closing the canal.

THE CASE OF RIEL. MOTION THAT HE BE EXPELLED-AN AMENDMENT

PROPOSED FOR AN ADDRESS PRAYING FOR AMNESTY. OTTAWA, April 15 .- In the House of Com-

mons this afternoon Mr. Bowell moved that Riei be expelled. Mr. Holton moved to defer the consideration of the motion until the committee now sitting shall have reported. Mr. Moasseau moved an ameadment to the amendment that an address be presented to Her Majesty

CANADIAN FINANCES. STATEMENT OF THE FINANCE MINISTER-INCREASED TAXATION PROPOSED.

TORONTO, Ont., April 15 .- In Parliament last plobt Mr. Cartwright, the Finance Minister, delivered his budget speech. At the opening of his speech be gave a comparative statement of the receipts and ex-penditures for the seven years that have elapsed since the Confederation, taking the estimates of receipts and expenses for the current year, which expires on the 30th of June, 1874

expenses for the current year, which expires on the 30th of June, 1874

The total estimate of income for 1873-74, made by Mr. Tilley, the late Minister, was \$11,740,000. His appropriations for all purposes fluadly amounted to \$22,586,730, exclusive of \$700,000 taken for special purposes in connection with the acquisition, last year of Prince Edward Island. Tals, consequently, showed a deficit of \$846,727. Up to this year there had been an annual surplus amounting in 1870 and 1871 to the sum of nearly \$4,000,000. An important element in this increase was public works chargeable to income, the charges under which head had been altogether out of proportion to the receipts derived from these national undertakings. On the other hand, it was satisfactory to find that the revenue had held its ground, for it had increased rather than diminished, notwithstanding the abolition of the fea and codes duties.

Mr. Cartweight shanced at the nature of the expenditures entailed, and said that he ventured to anticipate that the gradual growth of the revenue will, if the income and expenditures were balanced by the financial arrangements he proposed to make, be equal to the further enhanced expenditure which the prospective undertakings on the capital account will entail. He proposes, therefore, to raise by taxes an additional sum of \$3,00,000 for 184-75. The following are some of the arther supon which he proposes additional taxation: Cigars and tobacco, tea, sugars, wines, spirits, silks, satins, velvets, fancy goods, jewelry, &c.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In the British House of Commons yesterday the bill suppressing betting-houses in Scotland passed A telegram from Madrid states that Clement

Davernois and severol other directors of the Territorial Bank of Spain have been arrested, charged with irregu-larities in the conduct of the affairs of the bank.

The Cunard steamship Atlas, which sailed from Boston April 4, arrived at Queenstown at an early hour this morning. She experienced hurricane on Sunday and Mouday last, and was hove to 16 hours. One of her officers and a seaman were washed overboard.

THE CHICAGO TIMES LIBEL SUIT.

graphed from here last might that Judge Booth of the Circuit Court of this County had decided the livel suit of Bush against The Chicago Times in favor of the plaintiff and fixed ; the damages at \$10,000 was an error. Judge Booth simply overruled the defendant's demarrer to the Court on plaintiff's declaration as to the libelous nature of "Shyster" as applied to a lawyer; in other words, the Court decided that such an epithet applied to a lawyer is libelous. The case will come up for trial hereafter upon its merits.

CHICAGO, April 15 .- The statement teles